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YORK REGION ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE

The Planning and Economic Development Committee recommends the adoption of the recommendation contained in the following report dated December 15, 2010, from the Commissioner of Planning and Development Services.

1. RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that Council receive this report for information.

2. PURPOSE

This report provides an update on the start up phase of the York Region Archaeological Management Plan and consultation to date on the workplan.

3. BACKGROUND

The Provincial Policy Statement (2005) defines archaeological resources as “artefacts, archaeological sites and marine sites” which are often on or below ground, or form part of a cultural landscape. The integrity of archaeological resources can be compromised by any land use activity.

Council adopted recommendations in a September 23, 2010 report to hire a consultant to prepare the York Region Archaeological Management Plan (Clause No. 6 in Report No. 6 of the Planning and Economic Development Committee).

Archaeological history is an important part of York Region’s unique and diverse cultural heritage legacy

York Region’s archaeological history is an important part of the Region’s unique and diverse cultural heritage legacy. This legacy is evident in aboriginal lands as well as buildings such as the Sharon Temple in East Gwillimbury, Hillary House in Aurora and Newmarket’s Quaker Meeting House. York’s history is also reflected in heritage streetscapes like Main Street in old Unionville and Yonge Street in downtown Richmond Hill as well as other resources such as waterways, and rail lines. Elements of the Region’s cultural heritage including archaeology are documented in the City of Vaughan’s archives, and the Whitchurch-Stouffville, King Township and Georgina Village museums. In addition, there may also be some partially submerged and fully submerged marine archaeological sites, shipwrecks, wharfs, First Nations sites located along river or lake shorelines and on river or lakebeds.

The first known inhabitants of this area were the Mississauga, Huron, Iroquois (the Five Nations) and Algonquin Indians. Their settlements, hunting grounds and long portage routes linking the lower and upper lakes, along the Schomberg, Black, Humber and Don Rivers provide the beginnings of the Region's rich cultural heritage.

Other settlers began arriving in the 1600s and 1700s, (including French, Pennsylvania Germans, United Empire Loyalists and Quakers). Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe in 1792 established the original limits of York County.

Communities grew around saw, grist and flour mills along the Region's rivers. Yonge Street, a rough track, later improved, was cleared by 1800, linking communities between Lake Simcoe and Lake Ontario. Influences of the three rail lines built in the mid-1800s are still with us today. The railways encouraged significant growth in the communities they passed through.

In the twentieth century, increased manufacturing and production caused rural population migration to urban centres. The car replaced the railway as the major mover of people, provided people with more independence, encouraged growth throughout the Region and gave rise to suburban development. Following the Second World War, growth by both natural increase and immigration gained momentum, and in the period between 1951, 1991 and 2010, the population increased from 59,000 to 525,000 and then to over one million.

Today there is a rich tapestry of cultures found throughout the Region, including the descendents of original First Nations inhabitants and settlers, as well as more recent new Canadians from every corner of the globe.

Extensive consultation with First Nations and the Métis Nation identified the need for an Archaeological Management Plan

York Region's archaeological history helps to increase knowledge of the lives and communities of those who lived in York Region before and can teach a great deal about shared cultural history. Preservation of our archaeological heritage is a shared responsibility involving all levels of government, First Nations and the Métis Nation, the private sector and the public.

York Region has undertaken extensive consultation with a number of First Nations and the Métis Nation who have cultural ties to the area on a variety of Regional initiatives including the Regional Official Plan, the Southeast Collector Trunk Sewer Individual Environmental Assessment and the Teston Road Ossuary.

During consultation on the Regional Official Plan, the Region made contact with thirteen First Nations and two Métis Nations. Five First Nations representatives attended this meeting and provided the Region with invaluable input on the Official Plan including the need for an Archaeological Management Plan that would:

- Include cultural heritage sites, ceremonial sites and sacred sites developed with the First Nations as partners
- Help to build capacity in First Nations so that First Nations can assist in the Management Plan process
- Investigate creating a site for the re-interment of remains found during construction activities, and investigate a location or centre for the display and interpretation of artefacts.

The Council adopted Regional Official Plan (December 2009) identifies the need to recognize, conserve and promote cultural heritage, including archaeological resources. Policy 3.4.10 calls for the Region:

To prepare, in partnership with First Nations, the Métis Nation, and other stakeholders a York Region Archaeological Resources Management Plan which considers:

- a. the locations of significant or potentially significant archaeological resources, cultural heritage sites, ceremonial sites and sacred sites; and,
- b. protocols for the protection and management of significant or potentially significant archaeological resources, cultural heritage sites, ceremonial sites and sacred sites.
- c. In addition, recent changes to the Provincial Policy Statement (2005) and the *Ontario Heritage Act, 2009* contain specific requirements for identification, conservation and preservation of archaeological resources through land use planning decisions.

Both the Provincial Policy Statement and the *Ontario Heritage Act* require that municipalities evaluate planning and building applications for potential impacts to ensure their protection.

The Planning Act requires municipal decisions on archaeological resources or potential to comply with Provincial policies and regulations

These requirements are reflected in the *Planning Act, 2009* which requires that municipal decision makers and planners be aware of all lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential, and that all decisions are made in accordance with other Provincial policies and regulations.

The Ministry of Tourism and Culture is encouraging all municipalities, including York Region, to undertake archaeological management plans.

4. ANALYSIS AND OPTIONS

The Region is preparing an Archaeological Management Plan to identify, protect and conserve the Region's archaeological resources. As well, the Archaeological Management Plan is a key input into ongoing infrastructure Environmental Assessments (EAs) and will also ensure compliance with all relevant Provincial and Federal legislation and policies and to provide clear guidance on land use planning decisions. The details of what the Archaeological Management Plan will include are listed in *Attachment 1*.

Consultants with expertise in archaeological management plan preparation and consultation with First Nations and the Métis Nation have been retained

On September 23, 2010, Council directed staff to prepare a Request for Proposal to hire a consultant to undertake a York Region Archaeological Management Plan based on the Draft York Region Archaeological Management Plan Terms of Reference (Report 6, Clause 6, Report of the Planning and Economic Development Committee, September 23, 2010).

Archaeological Services Inc. was awarded the contract to complete the Archaeological Management Plan on November 1, 2010 at a total cost of \$55,900.00.

The Regional Archaeological Management Plan is being prepared through extensive stakeholder consultation

The consultant will consult on the Archaeological Management Plan workplan with all relevant stakeholders including:

- Regional departments
- Local municipalities including both planning staff and municipal heritage committees
- Conservation Authorities
- First Nations and the Métis Nation
- Local historical societies
- Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture
- Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure
- Adjacent Regions/City of Toronto
- BILD

A steering committee with representation from the above stakeholders will be developed to review and provide input into the Archaeological Management Plan as it progresses.

Consultation - what we've heard to date

Staff met with the First Nations as part of regular consultation meetings on the Regional Official Plan and amendments to introduce the Archaeological Management Plan workplan and study consultants Archaeological Services Inc., on November 25, 2010.

Discussion on the workplan included stakeholders involved in consultation, ensuring First Nations representation on the study Steering Committee, key phases and outcomes of the study, and timing.

All agreed that the study's successful development and implementation is dependant on ongoing communication information sharing. Staff committed to developing a communications protocol to be used during the study process, on Regional infrastructure projects, and development applications with the intent of creating a protocol that can be shared with other municipalities.

In addition, the First Nations representatives wanted to ensure that municipalities remember that not only are archaeological sites and traditional lands important, but that the First Nations people are not just ancient history, they are still very much alive and part of our community.

In addition to study Steering Committee meetings, the study team will continue to meet with the First Nations on a regular basis throughout the study.

Regional Archaeological Management Plan will help protect archaeological sites, avoid costly delays

Archaeological Management Plans are important planning tools for municipalities to protect existing known archaeological sites and to determine when it is necessary to undertake archaeological assessments of areas of archaeological potential prior to commencing development or infrastructure projects.

The Archaeological Management Plan is also a valuable communications and education tool that can help residents and stakeholders recognize the importance of archaeological resources, and to better understand the cultural heritage of their community. The Plan will also initiate dialogue with all concerned heritage stakeholders, Aboriginal communities and municipal heritage committees over the conservation and protection of archaeological resources and/or burial grounds.

Key outcomes of an Archaeological Management Plan will include:

- An inventory and mapping of all areas of known and potential archaeological sites. This provides an effective way of ensuring significant archaeological resources are conserved during land use planning and development activities.
- An archaeological site potential model based on known site locations, past and present land uses, environmental and cultural-historical data.
- Knowledge of the location or potential location of these resources can help in avoiding costly delays at critical points in development and infrastructure projects.

- Guidance to assist the Region and local municipalities to further develop policies, procedures and protocols for development and to identify conservation strategies early in the planning process.
- Assisting the Region in creating stronger relationships with First Nations and the Métis Nation.
- Completing our commitment under the Regional Official Plan to prepare an Archaeological Management Plan in order to protect significant or potentially significant archaeological resources, cultural heritage sites, as well as ceremonial and sacred sites.

Table 1 below outlines the timing for the Archaeological Management Plan tasks.

Table 1
Archaeological Management Plan Tasks/Timing

Task	Timing
Phase 1 Develop consultant RFP Hire Consultant Consultation on the Archaeological Management Plan work plan	Fall 2010
Phase 2 Historic Settlement Overview	Fall 2010
Phase 3 Research and Inventory Known and Potential Archaeological Sites and Develop York Archaeological Model	Fall 2010 – Winter 2011
Phase 4 Develop GIS Map of Existing and Potential Sites Requiring Archaeological Assessment Update Report to Planning and Economic Development Committee and Council (June 2011)	Winter –Spring 2011
Phase 5 Draft Archaeological Management Plan with recommendations, procedures and policies and consultation feedback to Committee/Council Draft Plan Archaeological Management Report to Planning and Economic Development Committee and Council (September/October 2011) Final Archaeological Management Plan to Committee/Council Final Archaeological Management Plan Report to Planning and Economic Development Committee and Council (Early 2012)	Fall 2011 Winter 2012

Relationship to Vision 2026

The Archaeological Management Plan will support a number of *Vision 2026*'s goals and action areas including Building Pride in Our Heritage and Culture and Being a Region that Involves its Citizens. It will also support the *Sustainability Strategy* which includes

an action area to recognize that culture and heritage are key elements of community, quality of life and health.

5. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The York Region Archaeological Management Plan will be prepared at a total cost of \$55,900 excluding taxes, which is in keeping with the 2010 approved budget with the remainder to be part of the proposed 2011 budget associated with the Regional Official Plan implementation.

In addition, staff have made an application under the Province's Creative Communities Prosperity Fund (CCPF) for a total of \$50,000 which, if awarded, will support the Region in preparing the Archaeological Management Plan and with costs required as part of consultation. The Province will inform successful applicants prior to March 31, 2011.

6. LOCAL MUNICIPAL IMPACT

A number of the Region's municipalities have established heritage districts and have undertaken mapping to identify potential archaeological sites as well as updating their official plans to create more comprehensive cultural and archaeological policies. In addition, some local municipalities prepared archaeological master plans in the 1980's. These plans are now out of date.

The Region will be working closely with the local municipalities to ensure that the Regional Archaeological Management Plan will compliment and support local protection of archaeological resources.

7. CONCLUSION

York Region has a rich cultural heritage. The heritage and cultural diversity of the Region enhances the quality of life and makes York Region unique.

The recently Council adopted Regional Official Plan (December 2009) identifies the need to recognize, conserve and promote cultural heritage, including archaeological resources.

Archaeological Management Plans are important planning tools for municipalities to protect existing known archaeological sites and to determine when it is necessary to undertake archaeological assessments of areas of archaeological potential.

The Archaeological Management Plan is also a valuable communications and education tool that can help residents and stakeholders recognize the importance of archaeological resources, and to better understand the cultural heritage of their community.

On September 23, 2010, Council directed staff to prepare a Request for Proposal to hire a consultant to undertake a York Region Archaeological Management Plan based on the Draft York Region Archaeological Management Plan Terms of Reference. Archaeological Services Inc. was awarded the contract to complete the Archaeological Management Plan on November 1, 2010.

In addition, staff have made an application under the Province's Creative Communities Prosperity Fund (CCPF) for a total of \$50,000 which, if awarded, will support the Region in preparing the Archaeological Management Plan and with costs required as part of consultation.

Consultation to date with First Nations has focussed on the need for good communications and information sharing, working towards developing a communications protocol. In addition to study Steering Committee meetings, the study team will continue to meet with the First Nations on a regular basis throughout the study.

A York Region Archaeological Management Plan will assist in identifying, protecting and conserving the Region's archaeological resources. As well, the Archaeological Management Plan will ensure compliance with all relevant provincial and federal legislation and policies as well as to provide clear guidance on land use planning decisions.

It is anticipated that the Draft Archaeological Management Plan along with consultation feedback will be brought to Committee and Council in the Fall of 2011.

For more information on this report, please contact Laura Atkins-Paul, Senior Planner at 905 830-4444 Ext. 1534 or John Waller, Director of Long Range and Strategic Planning at Ext. 1525.

The Senior Management Group has reviewed this report.

(The attachment referred to in this clause is attached to this report.)

YORK REGION ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN TERMS OF REFERENCE

Introduction

Our archaeological history helps to increase our knowledge of the lives and communities of those who lived in York Region before us. Archaeological sites and artifacts can teach us a great deal about our shared cultural history and therefore, preservation of our archaeological heritage is a shared responsibility involving all levels of government, First Nations and the Métis Nation, the private sector and the members of the public.

York Region's early archaeological history is evident in pre-European contact sites such as the Esox Site which was an area of Aboriginal campsites that were repeatedly visited in the Lake St. George/Lake Wilcox kettle lakes area known as the "preContact grocery store" and was established as early as 10,000 years ago.

The first known inhabitants of this area were members of the Mississauga, Huron, Iroquois (the Five Nations) and Algonquin First Nations. Their settlements, hunting grounds and long portage routes linking the lower and upper lakes, along the Schomberg, Black Rivers, Humber and Don Rivers provide the beginnings of the Region's rich cultural heritage.

European settlers began arriving in the 1600s and 1700s, (including French, Pennsylvania Germans, United Empire Loyalists and Quakers). Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe in 1792 established the original limits of York County and the current lot and concession fabric.

Communities grew around sawmills, and grist and flour mills along the Region's rivers. Yonge Street, a rough track, later improved, was cleared by 1800, linking communities between Lake Simcoe and Lake Ontario. Influences of the three rail lines built in the mid-1800s are still with us today. The railways encouraged significant growth in the communities they passed through.

These early communities have left us a rich cultural legacy in buildings such as the Sharon Temple in East Gwillimbury, Hillary House in Aurora and Newmarket's Quaker Meeting House. York's history is also reflected in heritage streetscapes like Main Street in old Unionville and Yonge Street in downtown Richmond Hill as well as other resources such as waterways, rail lines and aboriginal lands. Elements of the Region's cultural heritage including archaeology are documented in the City of Vaughan archives and a number of local museums including the Whitchurch-Stouffville, Markham, King Township and Georgina Village museums. In addition, there may also be some partially submerged and fully submerged marine archaeological sites, shipwrecks, wharfs, and First Nations sites located along river or lake shorelines and on river or lakebeds.

In the twentieth century, increased manufacturing and production caused rural population migration to urban centres. The car replaced the railway as the major mover of people, provided people with more independence, encouraged growth throughout the Region and gave rise to suburban development. In the years following the Second World War, growth by both natural increase and immigration gained momentum. There was remarkable growth in York Region between 1951 and 1991 and 2010, when the population increased from 59,000 to 525,000 and then to over one million.

Today there is a rich tapestry of cultures found throughout the Region, including the descendents of original First Nations inhabitants and settlers, as well as more recent new Canadians from every corner of the globe.

The heritage and cultural diversity of the Region enhances the quality of life and helps make the Region unique.

What are Archaeological Resources and Areas of Archaeological Potential?

The Provincial Policy Statement, 2005 defines archaeological resources as “artifacts, archaeological sites and marine sites” which are often on or below ground, or form part of a cultural landscape. The integrity of archaeological resources can be compromised by any land use activity. While all archaeological resources can contribute to the record of our past, to be “significant” these resources must be “valued for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, and event or a people” (PPS 2005). The identification and evaluation of such resources are based on archaeological fieldwork undertaken in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act.

Areas of archaeological potential are areas that are likely to contain archaeological resources. Criteria for determining archaeological potential are established by the Province, but municipal approaches which achieve the same objectives may also be used. Archaeological potential is confirmed through archaeological fieldwork undertaken in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act. (PPS, 2005). Provincial criteria for determining archaeological potential include:

- Presence of known archaeological sites within 250 metres of the property
- Presence of a water source (primary, secondary, ancient) within 300 metres of the property
- Elevated topography (e.g., knolls, drumlins, eskers, plateaux)
- Pockets of sandy soil in a clay or rocky area
- Unusual land formations (e.g., mounds, caverns, waterfalls)
- Proximity to a resource-rich area (concentrations of animal, vegetable or mineral resources)
- Evidence of non-aboriginal settlement (e.g., monuments, cemeteries) on the property
- Proximity to historic transportation (e.g., road, rail, portage)
- Property protected under Ontario Heritage Act
- Local knowledge of archaeological sites on the property or of the property’s heritage value
- Modern disturbance (extensive and intensive) of the soils on the property

Archaeological site means any property that contains an artifact or any other physical evidence of past human use or activity that is of cultural heritage value or interest. Artifact means any object, material or substance that is made, modified, used, deposited or affected by human action and is of cultural heritage value or interest. Marine archaeological site means an archaeological site that is fully or partially submerged or that lies below or partially below the high-water mark of any body of water. (Ontario Heritage Act Regulation 170/04)

The Ministry of Culture is developing more information on tools for identifying and managing archaeological resources to be provided in technical guides and manuals later in the spring of 2010.

Why is a Regional Archaeological Management Plan Needed?

York Region has undertaken extensive consultation with a number of First Nations and the Métis Nation who have cultural ties to the area on a variety of Regional initiatives including the Regional Official Plan, the Southeast Collector Trunk Sewer Individual Environmental Assessment and the Teston Road Ossuary.

During extensive consultation on the Regional Official Plan, the Region invited 13 First Nations and 2 Métis Nation groups who identified the need for an Archaeological Management Plan that would:

- Include cultural heritage sites, ceremonial sites and sacred sites
- Be developed with the First Nations as partners
- Help to build capacity in First Nations so that First Nations members can assist in the Management Plan process
- Investigate creating a site for the reburial of remains found during construction and a location or centre for the display and interpretation of artifacts.

The recently Council adopted Regional Official Plan (December 2009) identifies the need to recognize, conserve and promote cultural heritage, including archaeological resources. Policy 3.4.10 calls for the Region:

To prepare, in partnership with First Nations, the Métis Nation, and other stakeholders a York Region Archaeological Resources Management Plan which considers:

- a. the locations of significant or potentially significant archaeological resources, cultural heritage sites, ceremonial sites and sacred sites; and,
- b. protocols for the protection and management of significant or potentially significant archaeological resources, cultural heritage sites, ceremonial sites and sacred sites.

In addition, recent changes to the *Provincial Policy Statement* (2005) and the *Ontario Heritage Act, 2009* contain specific requirements for identification, conservation and preservation of archaeological resources through land use planning decisions.

Both the *Provincial Policy Statement* and the *Ontario Heritage Act* require that municipalities evaluate planning and building applications for potential impacts to ensure their protection. For example, Section 48 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* states that no person can knowingly alter a known archaeological site without a license from the Ministry of Tourism/Culture and Section 2.6.2 of the *Provincial Policy Statement* (2005) states:

Development and site alteration shall only be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential if the significant archaeological resources have been conserved by removal and documentation, or by preservation on site. Where significant archaeological resources must be preserved on site, only development and site alteration which maintain the heritage integrity of the site may be permitted.

These requirements are reflected in the *Planning Act*, which requires that municipal decision makers and planners be aware of all lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential and all decisions are made in accordance with other provincial policies and regulations.

The Archaeological Management Plan will also support Recommendation # 26 made in the 2007 Report of the Ipperwash Inquiry, which specifically states: *The provincial government should encourage municipalities to develop and use archaeological master plans across the province.* [p. 147]

The Ministry of Tourism\Culture is encouraging all municipalities, including York Region to undertake archaeological management plans.

What are the benefits of a Regional Archaeological Management Plan?

Archaeological Management Plans are important planning tools for municipalities to protect existing known archaeological sites and to determine when it is necessary to undertake archaeological assessments of areas of archaeological potential. Archaeological management plans contain detailed mapping of all areas of archaeological potential and are an efficient and effective way of ensuring significant archaeological resources are conserved during land use planning and development activities.

Archaeological Management Plans have helped municipalities to develop local policies, procedures and protocols for development and to identify conservation strategies early in the planning process.

The Archaeological Management Plan is also a valuable communications and education tool that can help residents recognize the importance of archaeological resources, and to better understand the cultural heritage of their community. The Plan can also initiate dialogue with all concerned heritage stakeholders, Aboriginal communities and municipal heritage committees over the conservation and protection of archaeological resources and/or burial grounds.

Developing an Regional Archaeological Management Plan

The Region is proposing to prepare and maintain an Archaeological Management Plan in order to identify, protect and conserve the Region's archaeological resources. As well, the Archaeological Management

Plan will ensure compliance with all relevant provincial and federal legislation and policies as well as to provide clear guidance on land use planning decisions. The Archaeological Management may include the following:

- An inventory of registered and unregistered archaeological sites;
- An updated ministry-municipal- First Nations and Métis Nation data sharing agreements with the Ministry of Tourism & Culture and - First Nations and Métis Nation which will involve regular and updated transfer of site data;
- An archaeological site potential model based on known site locations, past and present land uses, environmental and cultural-historical data which will include a thematic overview of a community's settlement history for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal archaeological resources;
- Planning guidelines for archaeological resource protection and conservation including procedures and processes indicating when assessments will be required. The guideline would be developed for municipal planning staff and external planning consultants to ensure a consistent approach to the protection and conservation of archaeological resource;
- Recommendations for detailed Regional and local municipal Official Plan policies (via Amendment) which will reflect adoption and implementation of the Archaeological Management Plan;
- A management strategy for known and potential archaeological resources, including a conservation plan strategy for in situ preservation or, if there are excavations, artifact storage and curation involving local and/or regional institutions such as museums and universities;
- Consideration of a strategy to investigate the potential for a secure re-interment site and interpretation centre for First Nations and the Métis Nation artifacts and remains, where preservation in their current location is not possible;
- A contingency plan for the protection of archaeological resources in urgent situations;
- References to Provincial Standards and Guidelines for undertaking archaeological resource assessments by licensed archaeologists;
- Engagement and consultation requirements for the protection and management of First Nations and the Métis Nation archaeological resources;
- Engagement and consultation requirements for the protection and management on Non-Aboriginal archaeological resources which can involve, but not be limited to, the following groups:
 - o members of municipal heritage committees who are appointed under the *Ontario Heritage Act* to advise municipal council on a diverse range of cultural heritage matters
 - o historical societies
 - o academic archaeologists
 - o researchers or students from colleges or universities located within close proximity
 - o local professionally licensed archaeologists and
 - o local chapters of the Ontario Archaeology Society (OAS).

In preparing the Archaeological Management Plan, the Region will:

Phase 1: Hire Consultant and Consult on Workplan

In this initial phase, staff will develop a consultant Request for Proposal and undertake to hire a consultant. Following this, the consultant will undertake consultation on the Archaeological Management Plan workplan with all relevant stakeholders including:

- Regional departments
- Local municipalities including both planning staff and municipal heritage committees
- Conservation Authorities
- First Nations and the Métis Nation
- Local historical societies
- Ontario Ministry of Tourism/Culture
- Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure
- Adjacent Regions/City of Toronto
- BILD

A steering committee with representation from the above stakeholders will be developed to review and provide input into the Archaeological Management Plan as it progresses.

Phase 2: Historic Settlement Overview

The consultant will be required to:

- a) Provide an overview of all relevant legislation, including:
 - Environmental Assessment Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. E.18 (Ontario)
 - Aggregate Resources Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. A.8 (Ontario)
 - Cemeteries Act (Revised), R.S.O. 1990, c. C.4 (Ontario)
 - Municipal Act, 2001, R.S.O. 2001, c. 25 (Ontario)
 - Provincial Policy Statement, 2005 (Ontario)
 - Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18. (Ontario), and
 - Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, C. P.13 (Ontario).
 - Green Energy Act.
- b) Provide an overview of the York Region's historic settlement by expanding on the information collected through previous related Regional studies, local municipalities, Conservation Authorities, the Ministry of Tourism and Culture's archaeological database, municipal heritage committees, and local historical societies, local advocational and/or academic archaeologists.

Phase 3: Research and Inventory Known and Potential Archaeological Sites and Develop York Archaeological Model

The consultant will be required to:

- c) Undertake research and survey work to identify known archaeological sites and areas of archaeological potential in York Region through:
 - the Ministry of Tourism and Culture's archaeological database
 - the TRCA and LSRCA archaeological databases
 - local municipal archaeological databases
 - researching Regional and local municipal environmental assessments and development proposals that have resulted in the discovery of archaeological activities sites, and
 - locating all existing and closed cemeteries within York Region.

- d) Develop and establish a York Region specific archaeological model, in consultation with the Ministry of Culture, for identifying areas of archaeological potential which should undergo an archaeological assessment prior to development/site alteration.

The model will integrate environmental and cultural-historical factors such as: geology, soils, drainage, topography, proximity to water, degree of recent ground disturbances, known land-based and marine archaeological site locations, historic transportation routes & settlement patterns, sites associated with significant events, individuals or groups which may also have commemorative plaques or monuments, etc. all collectively resulting in a model where layers of historical patterns of land use and settlement emerge.

Phase 4: Develop GIS Map of Existing and Potential Sites Requiring Archaeological Assessment

- e) Map in GIS format, both existing and potential sites which require an archaeological assessment. Two maps will be developed in collaboration with the Region's Geomatics Branch:

- (1) a confidential map which locates specific sites, areas which have already been evaluated along with areas of archaeological potential, and

- (2) a public use map which identifies areas requiring an archaeological assessment prior to development/alteration.

Phase 5: Complete the Archaeological Management plan with recommendations, procedures and policies

- f) Complete the Archaeological Management plan with recommendations, procedures and policies to guide the Region and local municipalities in development approval procedures. In addition, recommendations will be provided for local municipal official plans and zoning by-law amendments to ensure compliance with any existing Legislation/ Policy Statements. This should also include recommended approaches for urban archaeology within the urban areas of York Region.

- g) Develop an implementation strategy in order for the Region to protect any Regional properties that may contain archaeological sites or areas of archaeological potential. This may involve long term insitu preservation strategies for archaeological features still in the ground and also artifact storage and curation with institutions located in the Region.

- h) Outline a strategy to ensure best practices and current standards relating to the management of archaeological sites and materials, recommendations on the creation of a secure re-interment site and interpretation centre for First Nations and the Métis Nation artifacts and remains.

- i) Recommend any future educational and/or communication strategies targeted at both Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal communities including the general public interested in this Regional plan.

Proposed Approach

The following deliverables and timelines are proposed for development and completion of the Regional Archaeological Management Plan:

Table 1
Archaeological Management Plan Tasks/Timing

Task	Timing
Phase 1 Develop consultant RFP Hire Consultant Consultation on the Archaeological Management Plan work plan	Fall 2010
Phase 2 Historic Settlement Overview	Fall 2010
Phase 3 Research and Inventory Known and Potential Archaeological Sites and Develop York Archaeological Model	Fall 2010 – Winter 2011
Phase 4 Develop GIS Map of Existing and Potential Sites Requiring Archaeological Assessment	Winter –Spring 2011
Phase 5 Draft Archaeological Management Plan with recommendations, procedures and policies and consultation feedback to Committee/Council Final Archaeological Management Plan to Committee/Council	Fall 2011 Winter 2012

Key Outcomes

The key outcomes of an Archaeological Management Plan will include:

1. An inventory and mapping of all areas of known and potential archaeological sites. This provides an effective way of ensuring significant archaeological resources are conserved during land use planning and development activities.
2. Knowledge of the location or potential location of these resources can help in avoiding costly delays at critical points in development and infrastructure projects.
3. Guidance to assist the Region and local municipalities to further develop policies, procedures and protocols for development and to identify conservation strategies early in the planning process.
4. Assisting the Region in creating stronger relationships with First Nations and the Métis Nation.
5. Completing our commitment under the Regional Official Plan to prepare an Archaeological Management Plan in order to protect significant or potentially significant archaeological resources, cultural heritage sites, as well as ceremonial and sacred sites.

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